

# WEST Search History

*updated search*

DATE: Thursday, May 30, 2002

<u>Set</u> <u>Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit</u> <u>Count</u>	<u>Set</u> <u>Name</u>
side by side			result set
	DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=AND		
L1	phage\$.clm. or \$phages.clm. or \$bacteriophages.clm.	1045	L1
L2	L1 and (two or plurality or multiple or multi or more or multivalent or multi-valent or multicomponet or multi-component).clm.	412	L2
L3	L1 same(two or plurality or multiple or multi or more or multivalent or multi-valent or multicomponet or multi-component).clm.	86	L3
L4	('5888725')[PN]	1	L4
L5	l1 same (therapy or treat or treatment or prevent\$ or protect\$).clm.	34	L5
L6	L5 not l4	34	L6
L7	(phage\$ or \$phages or \$bacteriophages or bacteriophage or phage)	29199	L7
L8	L7 not macrophage	17458	L8
L9	L8 same (therap\$ or treat\$ or treatment or prevent\$ or protect\$)	3344	L9
L10	L9 same (disease or infection or septic or infect\$ or illness or ill or sick\$)	797	L10
L11	L9 same (disease or infection or septic or infect\$ or illness or ill or sick\$ or hygiene or wellness or health\$)	804	L11
L12	('6322783'   '6268139'   '6277974')[PN]	3	L12
L13	l7.ti.	169	L13

L14	L7 near10 (mixture\$ or multiple or plurality or two or multicomponent or multivalent or combined or combination or mixed or additional)	5285	L14
L15	L14 not macrophage	3785	L15
L16	L15 same (bacter\$ or pathogen\$ or infect\$ or disease or microorganism or microbial)	2364	L16
L17	L16 same(therap\$ or treat\$ or treatment or prevent\$ or protect\$ or hygiene or wellness or health\$)	251	L17
L18	L7 same broad same host	168	L18
L19	broad near3 host near3 range	1200	L19
L20	L19 and l8	647	L20
L21	L19 same l8	102	L21
L22	l8.clm.	1054	L22
L23	L22 and (bacteria.clm. or pathogen\$.clm. or microorganism.clm.)	314	L23
L24	L22 same (bacteria.clm. or pathogen\$.clm. or microorganism.clm.)	146	L24
L25	L22 and (method.clm. or process.clm.)	857	L25
L26	L25 and (therap\$ or treat\$ or treatment or prevent\$ or protect\$ or hygiene or wellness or health\$).clm.	156	L26
L27	L26 and (disease or illness or infection or infected).clm.	39	L27

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

SYSTEM:OS - DIALOG OneSearch

File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2002/May W3

\*File 155: Daily alerts are now available. This file has been reloaded. Accession numbers have changed.

File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-2002/May W4

(c) 2002 BIOSIS

File 357:Derwent Biotech Res. 1982-2002/Mar W3

(c) 2002 Thomson Derwent & ISI

\*File 357: Price changes as of 1/1/02. Please see HELP RATES 357.

Derwent announces file enhancements. Please see HELP NEWS 357.

File 73:EMBASE 1974-2002/May W4

(c) 2002 Elsevier Science B.V.

\*File 73: For information about Explode feature please see Help News73.

File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2002/May 29

(c) 2002 The Gale Group

File 654:US PAT.FULL. 1976-2002/May 28

(c) FORMAT ONLY 2002 THE DIALOG CORP.

\*File 654: is redesigned with new search and display features. See HELP NEWS654 for details. Reassignments current through Dec. 12, 2001.

File 203:AGRIS 1974-2002/Mar

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File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989

(c) 1999 The Gale Group

File 65:Inside Conferences 1993-2002/May W4

(c) 2002 BLDSC all rts. reserv.

File 35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2002/May

(c) 2002 ProQuest Info&Learning

File 47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM) 1959-2002/May 30

(c) 2002 The Gale group

File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2002/May 29

(c) 2002 The Gale Group

File 342:Derwent Patents Citation Indx 1978-01/200210

(c) 2002 Thomson Derwent

\*File 342: Price changes as of 1/1/02. Please see HELP RATES 342.

File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1983-2002/UB=20020523,UT=20020516

(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio

Set Items Description

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Cost is in DialUnits

?ds

Set Items Description

S1 291 THERAP?/TI AND (BACTERIOPHAGE? OR PHAGE?)/TI AND BACTERI?

S2 240 RD (unique items)

?t s2/9/23 186 24 25 27 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 42 46 47 53 54 55 72 76 79 193 19  
6 226 227

2/9/23 (Item 23 from file: 155)

RF21600: Milstien JB et al. Bacteriophages in live virus vaccines: lack of evidence for effects on the genome of rhesus monkeys. Science 197: 469-470, 1977 PubMed: 77215929  
RF21616: Petricciani JC et al. Bacteriophages, vaccines, and people: an assessment of risk. Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. Med. 158: 378-382, 1978 PubMed: 78248839  
RF21617: Haselkorn R et al. Characteristics of bacteriophage phiV-1 isolated from live virus vaccines. Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. Med. 158: 383-387, 1978 PubMed: 78248840

Bacteriophage therapy of septic complications of orthopaedic surgery  
(author's transl]

**Bacteriophages** et chirurgie orthopedique. A propos de sept cas.

Lang G; Kehr P; Mathevon H; Clavert J M; Sejourne P; Pointu J

Revue de chirurgie orthopedique et reparaatrice de l'appareil moteur (FRANCE) Jan-Feb 1979, 65 (1) p33-7, ISSN 0035-1040 Journal Code: 1272427

Document type: Journal Article ; English Abstract

Languages: FRENCH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Seven septic cases have been treated by **bacteriophage** ; two infections after insertion of a hip prosthesis, two septic arthritis of the knee, one osteomyelitis of the tibia, one septic non-union of the femur and one septic complication following Harrington rodding. Only specific phages were used in association with several types of surgical procedure. The technique of treatment is described. All cases were long-term infections with resistant organisms. Results were good in five, fair in one and one case was a failure. It is concluded that phage therapy may be helpful in the treatment of long-term infections.

Tags: Female; Human; Male

Descriptors: **Bacteriophages** ; \*Infection--therapy--TH; \*Orthopedics; \*Postoperative Complications--therapy--TH; Adult; Aged; Femoral Fractures--complications--CO; Hip--surgery--SU; Infection--etiology--ET; Joint Prosthesis--adverse effects--AE; Middle Age; Osteomyelitis--therapy--TH

Record Date Created: 19790829

Therapy of experimental tuberculosis in guinea pigs with mycobacterial  
phages DS-6A, GR-21 T, MY-327

Sula L.; Sulova J.; Stolcpartova M.

Inst. Hyg. Epidemiol., Prague Czechoslovakia

Czechoslovak Medicine ( CZECH. MED. ) (Czechoslovakia) 1981, 4/4  
(209-214)

CODEN: CZMED

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

Guinea pigs, weighing 250-350 g, were infected with approximately 5,000 of live germs M- tuberculosis H 37 Rv grown 10 days in deep culture of liquid semisynthetic medium according to Sula. The infection was performed subcutaneously in the inguinal region. For the therapy the following phages were used: DS-6A, GR21/T, My-327 injected twice a week subcutaneously in the dose of 10sup 6/1 ml of live particles for 10 weeks. The therapeutic effect was expressed by spleen and hilus index. Out of the phages used, phage DS-6A had the highest therapeutic effect with a mean spleen index of 0.19, corresponding approximately to the spleen index reached with the most effective tuberculostaticum INH. The exact explanation of the phage therapeutic effect in given experimental conditions, when the phages are not applied locally in order to gain the direct contact with infectious agents, is not known. It is suggested that there presumably exists an interaction between the released phage nucleic acid and the nucleic acid synthesis needed for the growth of mycobacteria in vivo.

**Characteristics and diffusion in the rabbit of a phage for Escherichia coli 0103. Attempts to use this phage for therapy .**

Reynaud A; Cloastre L; Bernard J; Laveran H; Ackermann H W; Licois D; Joly B

Puy-de-Dome Departmental Veterinary Laboratory, Lempdes, France.

Veterinary microbiology (NETHERLANDS) Feb 1992, 30 (2-3) p203-12,  
ISSN 0378-1135 Journal Code: 7705469

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

A **bacteriophage** for Escherichia coli 0103 was isolated during a study on E. coli diarrhoea in intensive breeding units of rabbits. The phage had an isometric head and a short tail and resembled coliphage N4 (Podoviridae). It had a very narrow host range and seemed to be specific for serogroup 0103, suggesting that it might be used for preliminary identification of E. coli strains of this serogroup instead of the usual slide agglutination. In view of its possible use as a therapeutic phage, we investigated its dissemination in rabbit organs after oral administration. The phage persisted in the spleen for at least 12 days. However, in vivo studies showed that this phage and a mixture of more virulent phages for E. coli 0103 were ineffective in preventing disease in rabbits inoculated with an enteropathogenic strain of E. coli 0103.

Tags: Animal

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Print

L21: Entry 60 of 102

File: USPT

Mar 18, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5612182 A

TITLE: Mycobacteriophage specific for the mycobacterium tuberculosis complex

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (3):

The first isolation of a bacteriophage which infected a mycobacterium (mycobacteriophage) was reported in 1947. This mycobacteriophage infected *M. tuberculosis*. Since that time, a large number of different mycobacteriophage have been isolated and characterized. The host range of mycobacteriophage varies greatly, with some capable of infecting only a single species. Others (e.g., D29) have a very broad range of mycobacterial hosts. The different host ranges of certain mycobacteriophage have been utilized in a phage typing system for *M. tuberculosis* (Crawford and Bates. 1984. The Mycobacteria--A Sourcebook Vol. 15 G. P. Kubica and L. G. Wagner, eds. Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York). In addition, the isolation and characterization of mycobacteriophage has made possible their use as cloning vectors for introducing genes into mycobacteria, in some cases species-specifically (W. R. Jacobs, et al. 1989. Rev. Inf. Dis. 11 (Supp. 2):S404-S410).



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Print

L21: Entry 17 of 102

File: USPT

Jul 31, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6268171 B1

TITLE: Recombinant PilC proteins, methods for producing them and their use

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (24):

In another embodiment, the invention relates to recombinant vectors that comprise a gene sequence of this invention. Examples of such vectors are vectors pBR322 and pBA which replicate in E. coli, vectors based on the bacteriophages M13, fd or lambda, broad host range vectors, shuttle vectors that correspond to Hermes vectors (Kupsch et al., filed for publication) which make it possible to incorporate cloned genes into the DNA of the recipient Neisseria cell as well as the plasmid ptetM25.2, which can be used for the conjugative transfer of genes between Neisseria (Kupsch et al., filed for publication).

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Print

L21: Entry 27 of 102

File: USPT

Oct 24, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6136538 A

TITLE: Silent inducible virus replicons and uses thereof

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (4):

Replicon RNAs are self-replicating RNA molecules that contain the genetic information needed for virus replication but frequently lack one or more of the genes encoding the structural proteins needed for virus assembly. There have been numerous reports of using replicons derived from alphaviruses such as Sindbis virus and Semliki Forest virus (SFV) as vectors for gene expression. See e.g., Bredenbeek et al., *Semin. Virol.* 3:297-310, 1992; Berglund et al., *Bio/Technology* 11:916-920, 1993; and Schlesinger, S., *Mol. Biotechnol.* 3:155-165, 1995. Alphaviruses are particularly suited for such use because these positive-strand RNA viruses have a broad host range, replicate exclusively in the cytoplasm of infected host cells, and their genomic RNA alone is sufficient to initiate replication and productive infection (Polo et al., *Nature Biotechnol.* 16:517-518, 1998). The original studies involved preparing a cDNA of an RNA replicon encoding a heterologous protein instead of the structural proteins, in which transcription of the cDNA was under the control of the bacteriophage SP6 promoter, transcribing the cDNA in vitro and transfecting the RNA transcripts into susceptible cultured cells (Xiong et al., *Science* 243:1188-1191, 1989).